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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1780.

The following is inserted by desire.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

WHILST we are spilling our blood and exhausting our treasure in defence of our own liberty, it would not perhaps be amiss to turn our eyes towards those of our fellow-men who are now groaning in bondage under us. We say, "all men are equally entitled to liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" but are we willing to grant this liberty to all men? The sentiment no doubt is just as well as generous, and must ever be read to our praise, provided our actions correspond therewith. But if, after we have made such a declaration to the world, we continue to hold our fellow creatures in slavery, our words must rise up in judgment against us, and by the breath of our own mouths we shall stand condemned.

The war has already been prolonged far beyond what we once thought the abilities of Britain would admit of; and how much longer it may please Providence to suffer it to rage, or what the final event of it may be, is to us altogether unknown. The children of Israel, we find, could not conquer their enemies whilst they, the Israelites, had "the accursed thing" among them. And as tyranny is the accursed thing against which we have waged war, how can we hope to prevail against our enemies whilst we ourselves are tyrants, holding thousands of our fellow-creatures in slavery under us?

The Lord did not leave it a doubt with Joshua what was the reason they could not succeed; he told him in plain terms the reason was because they had also transgressed his covenant——they had "the accursed thing" among them. And if the Lord is still the same God, deciding the controversies amongst men upon the same principles, then, although Britain may have transgressed his covenant* in endeavouring to enslave us, if we are not only also but equally in the transgression, by holding the Africans and their posterity in slavery, how can we expect he will decide in our favour, unless we recede from such our transgression? Unless we abolish tyranny, "the accursed thing," from amongst us, and do that justice to others which we ask of him for ourselves? Nay, how can we have the face even to ask of him a blessing on our endeavours, however laudable they may be, to defend ourselves against tyranny and oppression, whilst we are thus acting the part of tyrants and oppressors? Surely we ought rather to blush at our own conduct;—to acknowledge our own transgression, and, before we presume to solicit a blessing, endeavour, if possible, to obtain forgiveness. Can we imagine our prayers to Almighty God will meet with his approbation, or in the least degree tend to procure us relief from the hand of oppression, whilst the groans of our slaves are continually ascending mingled with them? I fear, indeed, that not only our prayers, but our publick fastings, are an abomination in his sight, and will so remain, until we have washed our hands from tyranny, and the voice of a slave is not to be heard in our land.

But let me beseech us not to deceive ourselves; should we undertake to abolish tyranny, and to put an end to that other accursed thing, the gain of oppression hitherto derived from our slaves, as Saul did when he undertook to destroy Amalek. It seems, from what he said to Samuel on meeting with him soon afterwards, that he thought he had done all that was needful—that he had really fulfilled the will of the Lord. But alas! he was greatly deceived. For he had coveted, and the people had coveted, what they had no right to enjoy; and by yielding to this evil covetous spirit he drew down the vengeance of Heaven upon him, and his fairest hopes were blasted.

They could not, it seems, bear to give up all—the King and the best of the things they saved. And if we keep our present slaves in bondage, and only enact laws that their posterity shall be free, we save that part of our tyranny and gain of oppression, which to us, the present generation, is of the most value---is like the King, and the best of the sheep and the oxen; and however specious or plausible the preambles of those laws or our pretensions may be, we shall plainly tread in the footsteps of Saul; and I fear our reward, like his, will be the vengeance of Heaven, and the blasting of our fairest hopes. In short, the iniquity of such a measure must be so flagrant, that, to use a trite saying, those who run may read it. It would be plainly telling our slaves, we will not do justice unto you, but our posterity shall do justice unto your posterity. And should such indeed be our language to those who are unfortunately in our power, what can we expect from the just Judge of the universe, but that he will say unto us, I will not deliver you from your tribulation, but your posterity I will deliver.

Let us derive wisdom from the errors of those who have gone before us: Let the people and their rulers beware of an evil covetousness.

In our publick and most solemn declarations we say, we are resolved to die free;—that slavery is worse than death. He, therefore, who enslaves his fellow-creature must, in our esteem, be worse than he who takes his life; and yet, surprizing as it may seem, we hold thousands of our fellow-men in slavery, and slumber on under the dreadful load of guilt—Worse than murderers, and yet at ease! A

* *As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.* Luke vi. 31.

melancholy reflection indeed, that habit should be capable of reconciling the human mind to the greatest of all crimes—of lulling it to rest in the practice of that which, ere long, must cause it to tremble before the great, the awful tribunal, where all deception will be done away, and our transgressions appear in their fullest magnitude and greatest deformity! What shall we then think of the unlawful gain we now derive from the labour of our innocent, tho' unfortunate slaves? myriads of whom perhaps we shall there behold smiling in the fullest fruition of peace, whilst their late lordly oppressors, conscious of their own guilt, trembling wait the awful sentence.

Let me entreat us now to pause a while, and examine our own hearts. Let us survey our ways with the impartial eye of reason and justice; and whatsoever shall appear to be out of order, that let us correct. Whilst we are making high pretensions and pompous declarations with regard to our own views and publick virtue, let us take care to act up to those pretensions and declarations; but above all things, let us candidly, in the sight of Heaven, do that justice to others which we ask for ourselves. This is the way for us to succeed in our present contest; this is the surest way that we can take to obtain PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY.

If we are determined not to emancipate our slaves, but to hold them still in bondage, let us alter our language upon the subject of tyranny; let us no longer speak of it as a thing in its own nature detestable, because in so doing, as hath been observed, we shall condemn ourselves. But let us rather declare to the world, that tyranny is a thing we are not principled against, but that we are resolved not to be slaves, because we ourselves mean to be tyrants. Such a declaration would certainly be more candid, or at least would better correspond with the conduct I have mentioned, than those we have usually made; though perhaps it might not be quite so pleasing, for justice is so lovely, and virtue so amiable, that we all love to be deemed their votaries, however estranged we may be from their ways.

Whatever colouring slavekeeping may receive from interested individuals who wish to keep it on foot, there is something in its nature so universally odious, that we meet with but few of the slavekeepers themselves that are willing to be thought tyrants; like unchaste women, they cannot bear to be deemed what they really are; for nothing is more clear, than that he who keeps a slave is a tyrant. Without tyranny, there can be no slavery in the sense here meant. And where slavekeeping is countenanced and upheld by any state or empire, the tyranny becomes national, and the iniquity also; and in such case a national scourge may very well be looked for. If, therefore, neither the love of justice, nor the feelings of humanity are sufficient to induce us to release our slaves from bondage, let the dread of divine retribution—of national calamities—induce us to do it.

I know it is not fashionable for those who write newspaper pieces to risk their names with the pieces they publish; but I shall venture to deviate from the custom in this particular case, because, however unpopular it may be, I have a desire to appear one of the testimony bearers against a practice so unjustifiable as slavekeeping is at all times and in all countries, but more especially in this at the present juncture. I have endeavoured to express my ideas in as few words as possible; and as the piece is short, so, when fully and impartially considered, I hope it will prove offensive to no individual.

September 19, 1780. JOHN COOPER.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others of the free and independent* ELECTORS *of the Borough and County of* CHESTER.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty and unfeigned thanks for your votes, and placing me on your return for the Sheriff's Office at your last General Election; and seeing an advertisement of the present Sheriff's, where he requests you to choose some other person in his room, should I be so happy as to meet with your approbation for said office at our next General Election, the favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Gentlemen, your very humble servant,

¶ JOHN GARDNER.

September 20, 1780.

TAKEN up at Newtown, in Bucks county, a BAY MARE, 14 hands high, shod all round, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, trots and paces. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to PATRICK HUNTER. ¶

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1780.

THESE are to forewarn all persons not to contract or take any power for receiving any prize money that are or shall be due, unto a certain DENNIS BERRY, who has been on board the brig Fair American this last cruize, as the said Dennis Berry is an indented servant.

¶ HENRY HAINS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholesale or Retail, by
HALL and SELLERS,
At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *opposite the Jersey-Market,*
A neat EDITION of
THE NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.
At same Place may be had,
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

To be SOLD,
For Cash, Bills of Exchange, Dry Goods, or West-India Produce,

No. 1. A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate near the Cross Roads, New-London township, Chester county, containing 206 acres old measure, with the usual allowances for roads, about one half cleared, the remainder well timbered wood land; the whole under good fence, mostly chesnut rails: There is about 45 acres of excellent bottom and watered meadow already made, and 15 acres more may be made at a small expence; White-Clay creek runs through the bottom meadow, and the bank is watered by other never failing streams: There is on the premises, a good two story dwelling house, four rooms on a floor, a large kitchen, and a well of excellent water at the door, log barn, good stabling, and two large frame hay barracks conveniently fixed in the meadows, a thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, a kitchen garden, cyder press, &c. It is situate very handy to several grist and saw-mills; two miles from New-London meeting-house, about 17 from Wilmington, and 12 miles from Christiana bridge.

No. 2. A small PLANTATION, adjoining the above described, containing 45 acres, with allowances; about one half cleared, the remainder wood land: This is a good stand for a tradesman or storekeeper, as it fronts the great road that leads from Christiana bridge to the Cross-Roads and Lancaster, opposite Mr. Fury's tavern. There is on the premises, a log dwelling house, a number of fruit trees, and about three acres of watered meadow.

No. 3. A small TRACT of WOODLAND, containing about 28 acres, situate one mile from the Cross-Roads, New-London township, Chester county, in the Fork, and has a front on two great roads, one of which leads to Lancaster; the wood is very thriving, and will be very valuable for rail timber, being mostly chesnut; it joins lands of Alexander Johnston, Esq; Robert M'Kee, Widow Jane Finney, &c.

All the above premises may be entered on the 25th of March next, and if not sold before the first of January next, will then be rented to a good farmer or grazier for a rent in produce.

Also to be SOLD, and entered on in a few weeks,---A neat well finished Two Story Brick HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, situate in Third-street, opposite the Hon. Thomas M'Kean's, Esq; near the corner of Pine-street, now in tenure of James Moyce. It is 15 feet front on Third-street, and 40 feet deep. Insured against fire, and the premium paid.

Enquire of WILLIAM MILLER, in Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; who hath also for SALE, A good Second Hand CHAIR, with a standing Top, and a good HORSE, fit for chair or saddle.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Peter's township, Cumberland county, on the night of the 5th instant September, a dark bay HORSE, ten years old, upwards of 15 hands high, strong made, a natural pacer, branded on the near side J H, his mane remarkably curled, and has some white on his hind feet. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse, and the thief be convicted, shall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges for the horse, if brought home. ¶ ADAM HOLLIDAY.

Drumore township, Lancaster county, Sept. 23.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Fishing-Creek, in Chesnut-Level, on the night of the 14th instant, A SORREL MARE, about 9 years old, and about 15 hands high, white mane and tail, bald face, ringle or wall eyes, slit in the off ear, her nose is raw like, and is commonly scabbed, her hind feet and part of her legs white, is high in the shoulder, and seems to gloom when a stranger comes near her: She commonly trots, and has a lofty carriage, and supposed to be with colt. Whoever secures said mare and thief shall have the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by me,

JOHN DENNIS.

Whitpain township, Philadelphia county, Sept. 6, 1780.

WHEREAS my wife RUTH eloped from my bed and board, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, after taking sundry things out of the house, and I have great reason to believe she will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all persons not to credit her for any sum on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

¶ JOHN PHIPPS.

THE AMERICAN ADMONISHER, No. V.

"I will make thy officers peace, and thine exactors righteousness. Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, "wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou "shalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise."

ISAIAH.

IN my last Number I confined myself particularly to speaking of evils that might be prevented by those men who are highest in office: I now come to speak with respect to what is in the power of those who fill more inferior stations,—who are entrusted with the execution of laws; and who, by acting inconsistently, may frustrate the good intentions of their superiors;—may deprive us all of the advantages that I have so often mentioned in the course of my writing, and may dishearten those our best and our greatest friends, and cause them to mourn over us, saying—'Alas! Thy destruction is cer-"tain, O vicious country!"

As the capacities of men are very different, it is essentially necessary that there should be different spheres of action allotted to each, adapted to his particular capacity. Your spheres it is true are not the highest, but they are very far from being the least honourable, if you act in them according to the abilities afforded you. The temple of fame is placed in your view, and though you may have determined what road you will take to gain it, yet be assured, that the safest and only certain way to arrive at it is by following the road of virtue, and although it may somewhat deviate from the plan you may have formed, it will in the end be found the most direct. You may possibly arrive there by other paths, but then your stay will be short: And though you may get yourselves seated in her triumphal chariot, and be borne on the plumes of idle fancy to the very highest heaven of human glory, yet, if you have not established your foundation on the permanent dictates of virtue, the time will not be long before you will be drove from your lofty seats, and hurled down even below the caves of oblivion, and the caverns of wretchedness.

Now your situations in life afford you as great and as frequent opportunities of advancing toward virtue as those above you. Your trust is great, and you will doubtless meet with many temptations to betray it. You are entrusted with the execution of those laws that are to protect the innocent and condemn the guilty, and it will often require the greatest exercise of your wisdom to distinguish one from the other; but always let it remain in your memories, that "it is better for one hundred guilty persons "to escape due punishment, than that one innocent man "should be punished without a cause." You have the happiness of your neighbours commited to your trust, and be careful that you destroy it not: You have in a great measure the safety of the whole continent entrusted to your care, and be watchful that your conduct doth not involve it in difficulties.

In the exercise of these powers you may be induced by a view of pecuniary advantage, which is very enticing to some, to depart from that excellent rule of "doing to "others as you would be done by." You may sometimes be hurried by your passions, to the using of too much severity toward those who dissent in judgment from you in political matters, and whom your prejudice, and perhaps their obstinacy, make you think them punishable. You may sometimes be willing to extend to the very limits of your power, in order to be revenged on an enemy or to gratify a friend. You may be tempted by bribes to be partial in your decisions. You may be induced to barter justice for money, and for gain to sell the rights of your countrymen. In all these you may shew your resolution to follow virtue, by nobly disdaining to be seduced by any of these temptations: It is true they are somewhat enticing, but you that would willingly be called American patriots will think them of no force,—you will never deserve this title, if you suffer your interest or your passions to lead you from that justice that all men are entitled to:—If you countenance that selfishness in public conduct,—that avaricious partiality, or that sordid oppression that is harboured only in the contracted minds of revengeful rulers, you will no longer hear the applauses of your countrymen; and if ever you so far break through the commands of Heaven as to condemn the innocent, and let it be said as it was unto wicked Cain, "What hast thou done? "the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from "the ground!" the consequences will be dreadful;—the terrors of a guilty conscience will pursue you, and drive you from the face of your brethren;—you shall call upon the rocks and the hills to cover you,—and cry aloud for due vengeance to overtake you,—but in vain;—the inward torments of a guilty mind will continue to haunt you through this life, until you are summoned to appear before the august tribunal of him that will punish those "who justify the wicked for reward, and take away the "righteousness of the righteous from him."

Remember, that before this tribunal you will all have to appear,—where a plea of wealth and power will not be sufficient to save you; and where deception can profit nothing, but all the secret foldings of your hearts must be laid open before the awful face of Almighty God, in whose presence the upright man shall be crowned with the ever blooming joys of immortality. What would you not do, Oh! my dear countrymen! what would you not be willing to do, in that solemn hour! to hear the whole host of Heaven welcome you to a participation of their endless bliss, and hear all the celestial trumpets of the sky sounding aloud your praise? —How much more valuable would this be than all the fading robes of earthly glory, or the whole riches of ten thousand worlds! And on the other hand, how terrifying will it be when you approach the supreme Majesty of Heaven, to hear the mighty Herald raise his voice, and say "These seats of delight are not "to accommodate the vagrant sons of tyranny! Depart, "O miserable sinner!—Depart and taste the horrors of "that dungeon where thy master dwells!—Thou hast in "cold blood slain thy innocent brother, and stood as lord "over my people, therefore henceforth shall the thunder-"ing vengeance of God be against thee, and the wrath "of the Almighty shall forever torment thee, that thou "shalt not enjoy the benefit of recreation, or taste the "sweets of repose!"

The desire that you have to promote your lasting happiness and the rest of your souls, when time here shall vanish, I hope will never suffer you to be guilty of such things in this life, as will bring this misery upon you in the life to come. Let your clemency be made known to all around you;—let them be convinced that you are above the low enticements that are only pleasing to the vulgar. Shun every thing that may bind you too close to the world, or raise you too high above yourselves, and avoid doing any thing that may oppose the "Church of "Christ," that the blessing which the Prophet promised to the faithful may be applied to you. "Ye shall go out "with joy, and be led forth with peace; the mountains "and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, "and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands."

Despise those distinctions that political sentiments have too often made, and let your hearts be replete with that universal love that is so greatly enobling to man. Discourage that degrading prodigality and self-righteous spirit, that may make every attempt to reform the manners of the people dangerous;—rouse them out of that insensibility that may make those attempts fruitless, and unanimously oppose the progress of all vices that will discourage the works of our modern moralists; that, instead of driving them into their groves of silence and looking on America as unfortunate, miserable and vicious, may induce them to step on their too long neglected stages of action, and preserve the fortune, the happiness, and the virtue of our happy country and generous countrymen.

Come forth now, O ye wise sages! come forth from your oblivion, and exert your eloquent pens!—you have no longer any excuse for flying from us;—we dare not be offended at you,—we cannot remain inattentive to you, and the heart of every virtuous American disdains cruelty, tyranny and oppression, neither can it bear to see innocence oppressed or virtue go away unrewarded. Step forth and give each their delightful task;—they will all embrace you with love,—hear you with attention, and be ashamed to be seen walking in paths that are destructive to liberty; and will shun every action that is too cruel for a christian, or too low for humanity. Submit to your own tender feelings, and never be discouraged from giving us instruction, and remember to

"Let all the ends you aim at be your country's,
"Your God's, and truth's; then, if you fall,
"You fall like blessed martyrs."

BOSTON, September 21.

By a gentleman from Long-Island, we are informed that the main army of the enemy lay at Flushing, from White-Stone to Jamaica, two regiments of Hessians at Jamaica, and the light infantry at Huntingdon; provisions are very scarce, especially salt, and that it was very sickly; that a large fleet of upwards of 100 sail of transports, &c. sailed the 4th inst. for England.

TRENTON, *September* 27.

By a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated the 23d instant, we are informed, that "some of Rodney's ships are so out of repair they cannot act, and one is condemned."

On Tuesday night the 19th inst. Ensign Fitz Randolph, with eight men of the state regiment, visited Staten-Island from Woodbridge, and surprized a picquet of fourteen New-Levies, but took only four prisoners, as the remainder of the nimble-footed guard trusted rather to their heels than their firelocks for safety.

BALTIMORE, *September* 26.

A genuine Copy of a Letter to Generals *Smallwood* and *Gist*, from the Chevalier *Dubuysson*.

"Dear Generals, *Charlotte, August* 26, 1780.

"Having received several wounds in the action of the 16th instant, I was made prisoner with the honourable Major General the Baron de Kalb, with whom I served as aid de camp and friend, and had an opportunity of attending that great and good officer during the short time he languished with eleven wounds, which proved mortal on the 3d day.

"It is with pleasure I obey the Baron's last commands, in presenting his most affectionate compliments to all the officers and men of his division; he expressed the greatest satisfaction in the testimony given by the British army of the bravery of his troops, and he was charmed with the firm opposition they made to superior force, when abandoned by the rest of the army. The gallant behaviour of the Delaware regiment and the companies of artillery attached to the brigades afforded him infinite pleasure, and the exemplary conduct of the whole division gave him an endearing sense of the merit of the troops he had the honour to command.

"I am, dear Generals, with regard and respect,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
"LE CHEVALIER DUBUYSSON, L. Col."

To Brigadier-Generals
SMALLWOOD *and* GIST.

The Captains Conway and Hopkins, in two brigs, are just arrived at Alexandria, from Amsterdam.—It is said they bring fresh and interesting advices; but no part of them have yet reached us.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 4.

*** *The Gentlemen who have signed the* ASSOCIATION, *for the Purpose of preventing all Intercourse with* TORY *and* SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS, *are requested to meet at the City-Tavern this Evening, at Six o' Clock.*

As the public curiosity and anxiety must naturally be raised to a high pitch by the providential detection of the perfidy and treachery of a late distinguished general officer of the United States, we shall endeavour to give our readers such particulars as have come to our knowledge, and are well authenticated.

On Monday, the 25th ult. Congress received a letter from General Greene, inclosing one from Colonel Hamilton, one of General Washington's aids, informing him that a scene of the blackest villainy had been just disclosed: that Arnold was gone off to the enemy: that Colonel Andrie, General Clinton's principal aid and confidante, was apprehended in disguise in our camp: that West-Point (where Arnold commanded,) was to be the sacrifice, and that all the dispositions were made for delivering it up as last Monday night: that he had pursued Arnold as far as Verplank's point, from which the letter was dated, but without success: that tho' it was not probable the post would now fall, yet it was possible, and especially as the wind was fair; therefore he recommended to General Greene (who commands the army in General Washington's absence) to put it under marching orders, and detach a brigade immediately.

The letter from General Greene confirms the above account, but adds no material particulars.

As soon as these letters were read, the contents were communicated to the Vice-President and the Council of this State and the justices of the Supreme Court, who directed an immediate seizure of all Arnold's papers, which was made, and tho' no direct proof of his treachery was found, the papers disclose such a scene of baseness and prostitution of office and character, as it is hoped this new world cannot parallel. His participation of the plunder of this city when he held the command, after the evacuation of the enemy, is now found by the agreement, signed between him and his accomplices to share the profits of that shameful business. It appears that he and some others, whose names will probably in due time be made known, now have subsisting contracts with persons in New-York for merchandize.

In making an estimate of his estate he enumerates his share of the sloop Active, tho' he found witnesses to swear before the grand jury that he had no share in her. In short, his whole command appears to have been a scene of the basest traffick and public plunder. In August last he directs his wife to draw all she can from the Commissaries, and sell it or store it, tho' at that very time the army was destitute of provisions. In the private correspondence of his family and himself are contained the most sarcastic and contemptuous expressions of the French Nation, and of an eminent personage of that country, whose hospitality and politeness they were at that time frequently experiencing. The illiberal abuse of every character opposed to his fraudulent and wicked transactions exceeds all description.

Prudence forbids our mentioning the names of those persons who appear by his letters to have supported and abetted him in his nefarious practices: nor is it necessary, as the journals of a great assembly, and the countenance he received in this city from some persons, will easily direct the public judgment. The attempts to stigmatize the President and Council of this State, and to saddle it with the payment of the sloop Active, must now appear in their proper light, and fill the authors with shame and remorse.

Our correspondent concludes with a remark on the fallacious and dangerous sentiments so frequently avowed in this city, that female opinions are of no consequence in public matters. The Romans thought far otherwise, or we should not have heard of the Clelias, the Cornelias and Anias of antiquity: and had we thought and acted like them, we should have despised and banished from social intercourse every character, whether male or female, which could be so lost to virtue, decency and humanity, as to revel with the murderers and plunderers of their countrymen. Behold the consequence. Col. Andrie, under the mask of friendship and former acquaintance at Meschianzas and Balls, opens a correspondence in August, 1779, with Mrs. Arnold, which has doubtless been improved on his part to the dreadful and horrid issue we have described, and which, but for the over-ruling care of a kind Providence, must have involved this country and our Allies in great distress, and perhaps utter ruin.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at camp to his friend in this city, dated Highlands, Robinson's house, September 26, 1780.

"I make use of the present express to acquaint you with a scene of villainy which happened in this quarter. A very singular combination of circumstances has preserved to us West-Point and its dependencies. General Arnold, who was the commanding officer, has been bought over to the interest of the enemy, and the place in a few days must have become theirs. They had a part of their army in readiness to act on this occasion, and they could not have failed of success from the concert of Arnold within. Such was the situation of this important post, when a providential event discovered the traitor. Major Andrie, the British Adjutant-General, a person of great talents, appears to have been the principal actor with Arnold. In his return to New-York, after an interview with Arnold, he was stopped near Tarry-town by a few militia (who, notwithstanding a pass written and signed by General Arnold, by which Andrie was permitted to proceed as a John Anderson) and detained as a spy. As they were conducting him to a party of Continental troops, he offered them a large sum of money for his release, which they rejected with as much virtue as Arnold received his with baseness.

The state of the garrison, arrangements for its defence in case of attack, a council of war, &c. were found on Andrie, in Arnold's own hand writing.

Col. Jamison, of the light-dragoons, to whom he was conveyed in the first instance, and before a detection of these papers, dispatched an account to Arnold that he had a spy in his care, and described him in such a manner that Arnold knew it to be Andrie. His Excellency General Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, General Knox, and their aids, were within a few miles of his quarters at this juncture. I had preceeded them with a Major Shaw, to give notice of their coming. Arnold, I think, must have received the advice while we were present, as I observed an embarrassment which I could not at that time account for. The approach of his Excellency left him but an instant to take measures for his own safety, or it is likely he would have attempted that of Andrie's, and the matter might have remained in obscurity. He ordered his barge, and passing King's ferry as a flag boat, fell down to the Vulture ship of war, which lay below at a short distance. In the mean time an officer arrived with the papers which were discovered, and a letter from Andrie to his Excellency, in which he endeavours to shew that he did not come under the character of a spy. Upon this Col. Hamilton and myself rode to King's ferry, but he had before this gained the enemy's vessel.

We expect Andrie here every minute. I lament at Arnold's escape, that we might have punished such a high piece of perfidiousness, and prevented the enemy from profiting by his informations. Andrie has adventured daringly for the accomplishment of a great end; fortunate for us his abilities failed him, as it was on the point of being finished, and he must in all human probability submit to the fate of a common spy."

The following is ARNOLD's *infamous* LETTER *to our Great Commander.*

SIR, *On board the Vulture, Sept.* 25, 1780.

"THE heart which is conscious of its own rectitude, cannot attempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong; I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country, since the commencement of the present unhappy contest between Great-Britain and the Colonies; the same principle of love to my country actuates my present conduct, however it may appear inconsistent to the world, who very seldom judge right of any man's actions.

"I have no favour to ask for myself. I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but from the known humanity of your Excellency, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold, from every insult and injury that the mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me, she is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg she may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me as she may choose; from your Excellency I have no fears on her account, but she may suffer from the mistaken fury of the country.

"I have to request that the inclosed letter may be delivered to Mrs. Arnold, and she permitted to write to me.

"I have also to ask that my cloaths and baggage which

are of ſtrict conſequence may be ſent to me, if required their value ſhall be paid in money.

"I have the honour to be, with great regard and eſteem,
"Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
B. ARNOLD."

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

N. B. In juſtice to the gentlemen of my family, Col. Varrick and Major Franks, I think myſelf in honour bound to declare, that they, as well as Joſhua Smith, Eſq; (who I know is ſuſpected) are totally ignorant of any tranſactions of mine, that they had reaſon to believe were injurious to the public.

A Conciſe DESCRIPTION *of the* FIGURES *exhibited and paraded through the ſtreets of this city on Saturday laſt.*

A STAGE raiſed on the body of a cart, on which was an effigy of General ARNOLD ſitting; this was dreſſed in regimentals, had two faces emblematical of his traiterous conduct, a maſk in his left hand, and a letter in his right from Belzebub, telling him that he had done all the miſchief he could do, and now he muſt hang himſelf.

At the back of the Gener l was a figure of the Devil, dreſſed in black robes, ſhaking a purſe of money at the General's left ear, and in his right hand a pitch-fork, ready to drive him into hell, as the reward due for the many crimes which his thirſt of gold had made him commit.

In the front of the ſtage and before General Arnold was placed a large lanthorn of tranſparent paper, with the conſequences of his crimes thus delineated, *i. e.* on one part General Arnold on his knees before the Devil, who is pulling him into the flames—a label from the General's mouth with theſe words, "My dear Sir, I have ſerved you faithfully;" to which the Devil replies "and I'll reward you." On another ſide, two figures hanging, inſcribed, The Traitor's Reward," and wrote underneath, "The Adjutant General of the Britiſh army, and Joe Smith; the firſt hanged as a ſpy, and the other as a traitor to his country." And on the front of the lanthorn was wrote the following:—

"MAJOR GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD, late COMMANDER of the FORT WEST-POINT.

THE CRIME OF THIS MAN IS HIGH TREASON.

"He has deſerted the important poſt WEST-POINT, on Hudſon's River, committed to his charge by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and is gone off to the enemy at New-York.

"His deſign to have given up this fortreſs to our enemies has been diſcovered by the goodneſs of the Omniſcient Creator, who has not only prevented him carrying it into execution, but has thrown into our hands ANDRIE, the Adjutant General of their army, who was detected in the infamous character of a ſpy.

"The treachery of this ungrateful General is held up to public view, for the expoſition of infamy; and to proclaim with joyful acclamation another inſtance of the interpoſition of bounteous Providence.

"The effigy of this ingrate is therefore hanged (for want of his body) as a Traitor to his native country, and a Betrayer of the laws of honor."

The proceſſion began about four o'clock, in the following order:

Several Gentlemen mounted on horſeback.
A line of Continental Officers.
Sundry Gentlemen in a line.
A guard of the City Infantry.

Juſt before the cart, drums and fifes playing the Rogue's March
Guards on each ſide.

The proceſſion was attended with a numerous concourſe of people, who, after expreſſing their abhorrence of the Treaſon and the Traitor, committed him to the flames, and left both the effigy and the original to ſink into aſhes and oblivion.

††† The MEMBERS of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are deſired to meet at the Hall, on Friday, the 6th inſtant, at ſix o'clock.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Camp, dated at Tappan, September 28, 1780.

"I doubt not you have heard, ere this reaches you, of the moſt curſed plot ever formed by man, for the ſeizing of the perſon of his Excellency General Waſhington, with his family, on their return from the eaſtward, which would have taken place on the night of the 25th inſtant, had it not been moſt providentially diſcovered by the taking of a perſon who turns out to be Col. Andrie, Adjutant General to General Clinton; who, it ſeems, has been all thro' our camp, diſguiſed in the habit of a ſervant, and acted, when in camp, as waiting man to one Joſeph Smith, formerly of New-York, who lives near King's ferry. General Arnold was the principal agent in carrying on this diabolical ſcheme. I ſhall endeavour, from the information received, to give you the particulars, viz.

"On the 25th of this inſt. Col. Andrie was ſtopped by three of the Militia, at or near Tarry Town, upon which he produced General Arnold's paſs, in the following words: Permit the bearer to paſs all guards and out-poſts of the Continental army, whereſoever poſted. The paſs being ſomewhat ſingular, the Militia undertook to detain him, notwithſtanding it was ſigned by General Arnold. When Andrie found he could not prevail on them to paſs him, he then offered them 100 guineas, and it is ſaid roſe to 400, if they would diſmiſs him, this convinced them he was a perſon of conſequence and a ſpy, upon which they pinioned him and conducted him to one of their officers, who ordered him ſtripped, and his boots being the firſt article taken off, they therein diſcovered a plan of the fortifications at Weſt-Point and King's-ferry, and our encampment at this place; unfortunately for us, juſt at the time they were ſearching Andrie, a gentleman paſſed by, who enquired who he was, and was anſwered by the Militia that he was a ſpy, and Adjutant General of the Britiſh army; upon which the gentleman, pleaſed no doubt with the intelligence, rode off to Weſt-Point and acquainted General Arnold with the ſame, not ſuſpecting him to be concerned in the affair.——Arnold, apprehending the whole matter was diſcovered, immediately mounted his horſe and rode to the water ſide, where his barge lay ready to receive him, and puſhed off. Juſt at this inſtant, his Excellency appeared in ſight, and being made acquainted with the taking of Andrie, and Arnold's ſudden flight, Colonel Hamilton, one of his Excellency's aids, was diſpatched to King's ferry with all poſſible ſpeed, in hopes of ſtopping him, but the barge, rowed by eight ſtout fellows, had paſſed by before the Colonel's arrival; and he had the mortification to ſee the greateſt villain on earth go on board a veſſel prepared for the reception of his Excellency and family; on board of which veſſel Colonel Beverly Robinſon was, with a ſufficient number of picked men, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

The plan was to have ſurprized his Excellency and family, with the Marquis de la Fayette, in the dead time of the night, in the abovementioned Robinſon's houſe, which was the quarters of Arnold, and where his Excellency was to have lodged that night; and Robinſon was pitched upon to execute it, as being beſt acquainted with the avenues leading thereto. Had they ſucceeded, the garriſon at Weſt-Point was next to be given up."

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Common-wealth of Pennſylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to ſay; Benedict Arnold, late a Major General in the army of the United States; Anthony Yeldall, Druggiſt; William Weſt, jun. merchant, late a Major in the army of the United States; and Thomas Lightfoot, and John Turner, merchants; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia:—And John Wright, and Jonathan Wright, yeomen, both now or late of the townſhip of Hatfield; and John Hutchinſon, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Kingſeſſing; all now or late of the county of Philadelphia:—And John Jackſon, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough; and Joſhua Buffington, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford; yeomen, both now or late of the county of Cheſter; have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies in this State and elſewhere: We the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Aſſembly, intitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth; and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, to render themſelves reſpectively to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before Monday the thirteenth day of November next, and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons; And We do in like manner require the ſaid William Weſt, jun. to render himſelf to ſome or one of the Juſtices aforeſaid, on or before Saturday the thirtieth day of December next, and alſo abide his legal trial for ſuch his treaſon; on pain that every of them the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, William Weſt, jun. Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid thirteenth day of November, and thirtieth day of December reſpectively, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon, to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do, and all the faithful ſubjects of this State are deſired to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ſecond Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice-Preſident.

Atteſt T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his employers in particular, that the time of their ſubſcription is nearly expired; thoſe who incline to ſubſcribe again, are requeſted to meet at the places where their papers are left; and ſuch as are indebted are deſired to pay the ſame.

JAMES BALENTINE.

N. B. The Printers charge is Half a Dollar per quarter, or the exchange. Oct. 4, 1780.

Cheſter, September 20, 1780.

TO be ſold by public vendue, at the late dwelling-houſe of Valentine Weaver, in the borough of Cheſter, on Tueſday, the 17th day of October next, ſundry ſorts of houſhold goods and kitchen furniture, ſuch as feather beds, bedſteads, tables, chairs, pots, kettles, &c. alſo a good horſe, ſeveral milch cows, and ſundry farming utenſils, too tedious to mention. The ſale will begin at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by

RACHEL WEAVER, Adminiſtratrix.

All perſons indebted to ſaid deceaſed, for tavern ſcore or by book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in, in order to be adjuſted and paid. §

General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, September 14, 1780.

THE Subſcriber has in his Poſſeſſion a variety of VALUABLE PAPERS, including Cuſtom-Houſe and other Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Proteſted Bills with the Proteſts, Ships Papers, Letters of Attorney, Bills of Lading, Bills of Sale, Notes of Hand, &c. &c. which were incloſed in Letters not called for at the ſeveral Poſt-Offices in the United States. The owners may recover them, by applying to

EBENEZER HAZARD,
Inſpector of dead Letters to the General Poſt-Office.

*** *The Printers of news-papers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to publiſh the above, and continue it for ſome time.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Frankford, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, has four white feet, and a blaze in her face, age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT WORRELL. †

Philadelphia, October 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke, and Andrew Elliot, Eſq; all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke and Andrew Elliot, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots and Tenements, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, adjoining the houſe formerly occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

No. 2. A two ſtory frame meſſuage, lot of ground and ferry wharff, on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet; late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 3. Two contiguous lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, each containing in breadth about 18 feet, and in depth 140 feet; on one of which lots is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame ſtable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner and John Ellick; late the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Yorke.

No. 4. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtore adjoining, with the lots whereon the ſame are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and extending to Dock-ſtreet; in tenure of Meſſieurs John Maxwell Neſbit and Company.

No. 5. A two ſtory meſſuage and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets; in tenure of Mr. John Jackſon, tallow-chandler; late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Elliot, during his natural life.

Will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſixth day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after the day of ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State and the money paid to be forfeited; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the 10th day after ſale to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the State.

WILLIAM WILL, }
ROBERT SMITH, } Agents.

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Euſtatia, and to be SOLD wholeſale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

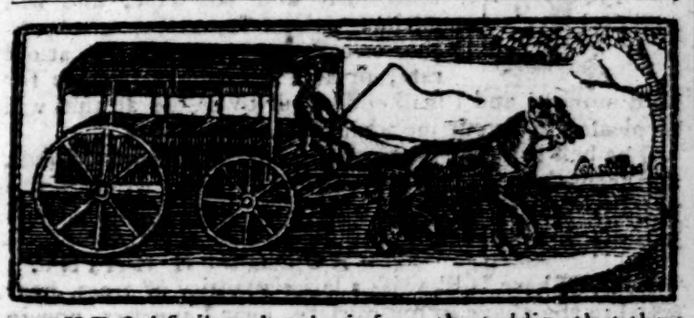
A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, ſuitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. roſe blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green ſerges, fine hairbines and camblets, mens worſted hoſe, white and brown flemiſh ſheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Iriſh and laval linens, German dowlaſs, ditto ozenbrig, Ruſſia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins and humhums, black and white plain, ſpotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured rib-bands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandanoes, black and white modes and ſattins, ell wd. perſians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink perſians and ſarſnets, mantuas, black ſilk for breeches, black princes ſtuff, womens ſilk mitts, thread hoſe, table-cloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads, beſt ſcarf twiſt, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, Engliſh playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, razors and ſciſſars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau deſk furniture, deſk, cheſt and padlocks, handſaws, half round and three ſquare files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Alſo a few caſks of Six-penny nails, ſeveral boxes of china, Weſt India rum of a good quality by the hogſhead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf ſugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewiſe two or three iron ſtoves. 6 w.

Paſſyunk, October 4, 1780.

TAKEN up on the 26th inſt. treſpaſſing, a brown HORSE, with a ſtreak down his face, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, about 11 or 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof.

† DANIEL HUVER.



THE Subſcribers hereby inform the public, that they have provided convenient STAGE-WAGGONS, to go with four horſes, for the accommodation of paſſengers from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-town; one to ſet off on Wedneſday, the 18th of October inſtant, from the Croſs-Keys tavern, the corner of Third and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, at ten o'clock, and meet the other waggon at Princeton on Thurſday at twelve o'clock, and returns again that day for Philadelphia. Theſe waggons will ſet off from Philadelphia and Elizabeth-town every Wedneſday and Saturday at ten o'clock, meet each other at Princeton every Monday and Thurſday, and return to each place every Tueſday and Friday about two o'clock. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on the beſt accommodations and good uſage, by

GERSHOM JOHNSON,
——— CLAWSON.

¶

Moreland township, Philadelphia county, September 8, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 5th instant out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at Smithfield, a bright bay GELDING, between 5 and 6 years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, light made, a low neck, a light switch tail, no white about him that the owner recollects, about four inches of his mane worn out with the bridle, has a lump under his off ear, resembling a whim, trots, canters, and carries his head and tail very well. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars and reasonable charges for the Horse only, paid by

JAMES VANSANT.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward,

IS offered by the creditors of Francis Damon, deceased, to any person or persons that will give information to the subscribers, of sundry things that have been stolen from the said Damon's house, viz. the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, or thereabouts, belonging to the creditors of the said Damon, for goods sold by him a few days before he died, which was deposited in his desk, and the cash belonging to him; likewise the best part of his effects and household furniture, that is to say, several large pairs of brass andirons, shovels and tongs of sundry fire-places, eight or ten mahogany chairs in the front parlour, with three elegant looking-glasses and two fine tables, all the furniture of his bed-chamber and closet, his plate and china, his gold watch, and the best part of his kitchen furniture. And FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any person or persons that will inform or bring to the subscribers a mulatto woman, named Diana, and her child, slaves of the said Damon, which by order of her mistress were sent away two or three days before her master died; the same reward will be given to any person that will give information of the place where they were received, and the persons that helped to carry them off to the receivers. Any person or persons that have any knowledge of the above things, are desired to give information to

P. LEMAIGRE, chief creditor, one of the administrators, or

¶ DANSEL, creditor.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Stedtler's Tavern, near the Trap, in the night of the 20th inst. a Negroe man, named PERO, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown linsey coat, cloth jacket, tow shirt and trowsers, old hat and shoes, and had a great bundle of clothes tied up in a blanket. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and confines him in any jail, so as the owner, living near Harris's Ferry, may have him again, shall be entitled to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Sept. 22, 1780. ‖ JOSHUA ELDER.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1780.

Twenty Continental Dollars Reward.

RUN away yesterday from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named William Hampton Boggs, about 16 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about four feet seven inches high, has yellow hair, tied behind, a down look and thin favoured; had on when he went away, a lincey jacket with sleeves, a pair of trowsers, a homespun shirt, and an old hat. It is probable he will go to his father's, near Haddonfield, in New-Jersey. Whoever takes up the said lad and delivers him to the keeper of the Workhouse in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, living in Chesnut-street, near Second-street,

¶ ISAAC FITZRANDOLPH.

All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Cohansey, September 20, 1780.

RUN away, on the 2d inst. from the subscriber, living in Bridgetown, Cohansey, an apprentice boy, named James Ruth, about eleven years of age, has short light hair, and fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coarse white shirt, ravens duck trowsers, and a cocked hat; he stole a horse near Bacon's Neck, and was seen riding towards Philadelphia, where it is expected he is skulking about the wharves, and may likely want to go out in some vessel, as he has been used to the sea. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have One Dollar reward, paid by ¶ CHARLES CLUNN.

Chester county, Sept. 15, 1780.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES M'CANAGHAY, late of said county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested unto the subscribers, on or before the first day of November next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to save trouble and expence. DANIEL GRIFFITH,)

‖ MICHAEL GRAHM,) Administrators.
JOHN ELLIOT,)

Uwchlan, Chester county, Fall, 1780.

THIS may inform the public in general, and my old customers in particular, that I have now as great a quantity of Grafted APPLE TREES as ever I had, of the choicest fruit, both early and late ripe, and will exchange them for grain, or any other necessaries for family use, at old rate, or at a reasonable advance for hard money; and I shall endeavour to oblige all that will be pleased to favour me with their custom.

The best time for planting is from the 25th of October, and from that time as late in the fall as the weather will permit, and in the spring as early as the weather will permit, until about the 20th of April.

RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. There is likewise a large quantity of trees, near equal to the above in my nursery, near Lancaster, now in the care of George Naylor. ‖

New-Mills, Sept. 8, 1780.

WAS put into the New-Mills Stage, some time ago, through mistake, a pillow case of GOODS. Any person coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber.

DANIEL CARSON.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,

At the Continental Yard, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 4th of October, at one o'clock,

THIRTY HORSES, lately purchased by order of the State of Maryland for public service, but rejected by the Quarter-Master-General.------To be sold by order of the Council of Maryland.

SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. for Pennsylvania.

September 19, 1780.

To the Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two last General Elections, and once more request the favour of your votes at the ensuing Election, for the said office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble servant,

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AT the Instance of many of my Fellow-Citizens and Friends to the Cause of our Country, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Should I meet with your Approbation, the Favour shall be ever gratefully acknowledged by

Camp, near Trenton, *Your humble Servant,*
August 24, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM WILL.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propose to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the ensuing general Election, to succeed the present Sheriff, I therefore again most humbly solicit and request the favour of your votes and interest, in order to be on the return for the said office; which favours, as well as those past, shall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

§ WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL offer myself a CANDIDATE for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing election, which I hope will meet your approbation, and procure me your votes and interest. If I should be so fortunate as to succeed, you may depend on my utmost efforts to serve you with fidelity, and shall be ever thankful for your favours. My having been absent in the service of my country will, I hope, be a sufficient apology for so late an application.

I am, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
H. KEPPELE, jun.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1780. ‖

To the Electors of the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

I ACKNOWLEDGE the honour done me in electing me one of your Representatives these three years past: The circumstances of my family at present makes it inconvenient for me to attend; I must beg the favour of you to elect another in my place, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by your very humble servant,

‖ ARTHUR WATTS.

To the Freeholders and others, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, in the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour and confidence manifested to me, by choosing me one of your representatives in Assembly, for several years past, merits my warmest acknowledgements, but as it is my misfortune to be of a very weakly habit of body, my attendance in Assembly, especially in the winter season, is exceedingly distressing and dangerous, for which reason, I request you not to choose me into that office at the next election, which will be particularly acknowledged by your very humble servant,

† GERARDUS WYNKOOP.

To the Freeholders and others, Electors for the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you did me at the last annual election, by voting me the highest on the return for the office of HIGH SHERIFF of this county, by which I was honoured with a Commission for that purpose, by his Excellency the President of this State; and it is with reluctance I now inform you, that the situation of my family and private affairs are such, that it would be very inconvenient for me to serve in that office any longer; therefore request you will at the next election choose some other suitable person for said office, in the room and stead of, Gentlemen, your much obliged friend, and very humble servant,

DAVID MACKY, Sheriff.

Chester Sept. 4, 1780. ¶

To the Freeholders, and other Electors, for the county of Chester,

GENTLEMEN,

AS the present sheriff declines serving any longer in his office, and being encouraged by your former favours, I again offer myself a candidate for said office at the ensuing election. Your votes and interest will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your Friend and Servant,

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the present Sheriff of the said county of Chester declines serving the office any longer than till the next election, and being solicited and encouraged, I do hereby offer myself a Candidate for said office at the next annual election, and do further solicit the votes and interest of the Freemen of said county as far as will be agreeable to said Electors, which favour shall ever be acknowledged by your humble servant,

JOSHUA VAUGHAN. ‖

Chester, Sept. 4, 1780.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

To be SOLD,

A NEW well finished BRICK HOUSE, with a convenient KITCHEN adjoining, pleasantly situated on the river Schuylkill, being 102 feet on Sassafras or Race-street, and 106 feet six inches on Ashton street, well adapted for a gentleman having a small family. For terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-street, near Chesnut-street,

Who has for SALE,
COFFEE by the barrel,
VINEGAR by the cask, and
SPERMACETI CANDLES.

September 12, 1780.

STOLEN,

ON the night of the 7th instant, out of the subscriber's field, in Hatfield township, Philadelphia county,

A LIGHT CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, 3 years old last spring, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, both hind feet white about half way to the hams, has a blemish in one corner of his near eye, a long tail, shod before, a little wore on each shoulder with the collar, a natural trotter, canters slow and handy. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

† JOHN FUNK.

To be SOLD,

A VARIETY of GOODS, Manufactured by the subscriber, in South-alley, between Market-street and Arch-street, and between Fifth-street and Sixth-street, on Hudson's-Square, viz. COATINGS, BLANKETINGS, JANES, EVERLASTINGS, SHALLOONS, &c. He has also for SALE, several good LOOMS. Spinners employed as usual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Germantown, Sept. 18, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night, the stable belonging to John Chesnut, from whence was stolen a black STALLION, about 15 hands high, 6 years old next spring, branded H W, one white hind foot the off side, shod all round, paces and trots, rather more inclined to pacing. Whoever takes up the said horse, and delivers him, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse, paid by me,

† JOHN CHESNUT.

CAME to the subscriber's, in Worcester township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of July last, a red and white spotted COW, with a mark in her ear, and gives some milch. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JACOB WEBER.

Balsamick Powders.

IN performing amputations, &c. many fatal consequences have been experienced; such as exquisite pain, convulsions, delirium, acute fevers, &c. &c. from the use of ligatures, besides the incertitude of their succeeding.

PETER FOWLER, chemist, now resident in Paris, stimulated by humanity, has invented a new astringent powder, which, after a year and a half practice on different objects and various cases, under the direction and inspection of the faculty at Paris, by their recommendation is offered to the public as infallible, even in the most critical cases. This powder has neither taste nor smell; it contains nothing acid, alkaline nor styptick; stops all kinds of hemorrhages, both intern and extern; it radically cures, in a little time, a loss of blood, dysentery, hemorrides, spitting of blood, vomiting and bleeding at the nose, resolves blood extravasated in consequence of falls or contusions.

Its internal use, absolutely innocent, cannot cause any inconvenient sensation to the stomach; it is successfully employed in all wounds, attended with a hemorrhage, such as gashes of sabres, thrusts of swords, &c. In bleeding at the nose it may be used as snuff. Every family should keep a box of this powder, to remedy on the spot all danger to which people are always exposed, especially in the night, as by the sudden loss of blood several women perish after delivery. In a battle or naval engagement, the wounded that may be attacked with any hemorrhagy whatsoever, if provided with a box of this powder, may stop the effusion of their own blood without the help of a ligature; at least it would be necessary that officers were always furnished with it, to be able to save the lives of a great number of brave soldiers, who perish by weakness, as from their situation they cannot otherwise be timely relieved.

The said powders to be sold at the store of Mr. EZRA JONES, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-street, where an extract of the proceedings of the faculty of Paris are deposited, respecting some particular cases, and method of applying the said powders. ¶

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, A NEGROE MAN, named CATO; had on a drab coloured jacket, or a brown one, leather breeches, and sundry other apparel with him. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, aged 23 years, has remarkable small handsome features, plays on the violin, and took one with him. Whoever brings the said Negroe to the subscriber, or *John Kidd*, of Bensalem, Bucks county, Esq; Captain *Thomas Reed*, of Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jersey, or Mr. *John Redman*, merchant in Front-street, Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. ‖ WILLIAM PARR, Lancaster.

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